

## REMARKS

Claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 13-18 were examined. All claims were rejected. In response to the above-identified Final Office Action, Applicant amends claims 1, 4, 7, 9, 13 and 15, but does not cancel any claims or add any new claims. Reconsideration of the rejected claims in light of the aforementioned amendments and the following remarks is requested.

### I. Claims Objections

The Examiner objected to claims 1, 4, 7, 9, 13 and 15 because of certain informalities, which are corrected in the present amendments according to the Examiner's suggestion. Withdrawal of these objections is requested.

### II. Claims Rejected Under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 13-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent Application No. 2003/0229441 by Pechatnikov *et al.* ("*Pechatnikov*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,718,237 issued to Murray *et al.* ("*Murray*") and the Academic Press Dictionary of Science and Technology ("*Dictionary*").

The independent claims of the present invention include the limitations of generating location information having coordinates of the geographical features adjacent to the mobile communication terminal by calculating difference values between the origin and the coordinates of geographical features and transmitting the location information and map information to the mobile communication terminal. That is, the subject matter of the present invention is related not to providing the coordinates information of a mobile communication terminal but to providing the coordinates information of geographical features adjacent to the mobile communication terminal.

However, *Murray* just discloses the transmission of location information of the mobile object itself, which is substantially different from the transmission of coordinates of the geographical features such as roads or buildings as described in the claimed invention of the present application. More particularly, *Murray* just discloses that the absolute latitude and longitude coordinates of the mobile object's current geographic location are conveyed with efficient, single message transmissions by encoding only the difference between the current location and that of the previous location most recently identified by absolute latitude and longitude coordinates (*see c. 2, ll. 57-67*).

Consequently, *Murray* does not teach or even suggest the limitation of generating the coordinates information of features adjacent to the mobile communication terminal as recited in the independent claims of the present application.

Therefore, the Examiner's assertion that *Murray* discloses that the coordinate of a position includes a difference value between the coordinate of the mobile communication terminal and the coordinate of the geographical feature is not correct. While it is true that *Murray* discloses the coordinates of a position including a difference between the current location and a previous location of the communication terminal, *Murray* does not teach or suggest the limitations of generating location information having coordinates of the geographical features adjacent to the mobile communication terminal by calculating difference values between the origin and the coordinates of geographical features and transmitting the location information and map information to the mobile communication terminal. In other words, the difference values in *Murray* are between the previous and current positions of the communication terminal, *not* between the communication terminal and a geographical feature.

As the Examiner notes, an origin is simply a point from which angles and distances are measured. However, for the simple purposes of measurement and mapping, any point will do as well as any other (as long as the server and client agree on the point). *Murray* provides reasons for selecting the coordinates of the mobile object as the origin when *transmitting* information from the mobile object to the server (including reducing message size and required transmission power), but the reasons do not apply inevitably to suggest the selection of an origin for messages *received* by the mobile terminal. Certainly, the selection of the mobile terminal as origin permits smaller messages to be used, but so does the selection of any other nearby reference point – for example, one of the adjacent geographical features could be chosen instead. Furthermore, receiving a short message typically requires much less power than transmitting one. Therefore, the Examiner's suggestion that adopting *Murray*'s mobile-object-as-origin scheme would be obvious "to save battery power" addresses a nonexistent problem.

Thus, even assuming that *Pechatnikov* teaches all the other limitations of the rejected claims, and that *Murray* properly can be combined with *Pechatnikov*, the two references fail to teach all the limitations of the rejected claims. Applicant respectfully

requests that the rejections of all claims in view of *Pechatnikov* and *Murray* be withdrawn.

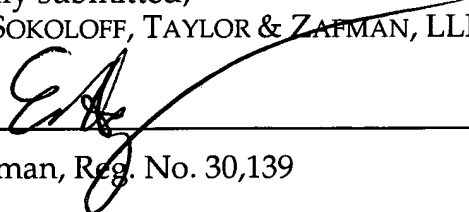
The Examiner also rejected claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 13-19 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,430,498 issued to Maruyama *et al.* ("*Maruyama*") in view of *Murray (supra)*. However, as the Examiner concedes, *Maruyama* lacks the same origin-setting elements that are missing from *Pechatnikov*. *Murray* is relied upon again, but for the same reasons discussed above, Applicant respectfully submits that the secondary reference fails to teach at least the element of setting up the received coordinates of the current location of the mobile terminal as an origin, calculating difference values between the origin and the coordinates of geographical features, and transmitting the location information and map information to the mobile terminal. For at least those reasons, Applicant requests that the Examiner withdraw the rejections over *Maruyama* and *Murray*.

CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is believed that all claims now pending, namely claims 1, 2, 4-7, 9-11 and 13-18, patentably define the subject invention over the prior art of record, and are in condition for allowance and such action is earnestly solicited at the earliest possible date. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would be useful in moving the application forward to allowance, the Examiner is encouraged to contact the undersigned at (310) 207-3800.

Dated: Aug 23, 2005

Respectfully submitted,  
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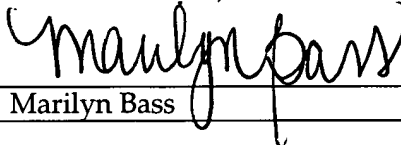
  
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08-23-05

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